

Science is a global phenomenon, without frontiers. Nevertheless, today, the production and the utilization of the science and technology are concentrated in the hands of a few numbers of countries. The major part of the countries, so-called peripheral countries, are left outside the intellectual discourse, which lays at the basis of the knowledge. This phenomenon has been observed many decades ago in the number of publications and the citation rate of the papers originating from the peripheral countries. It is very clear that the science of the modern societies has not made profit of the effort of the peripheral countries. In the same time, the central (non-peripheral) countries made profit of the knowledge in the traditional medicine, agriculture, technologies that come mainly from the peripheral countries. Traditional practices as e.g. acupuncture, metal processing, agricultural principles and procedures have been taken, analysed and improved in order to serve the modern societies with highest efficiency. Are there responsible for this situation the modern societies that want to prevent the access of the poor societies to science and technology ?

The answer is undoubtedly: No !

The argument is the fact that in the last decade many peripheral countries weakened up to science and technology. More and more papers are published by chinese specialists. Many papers originate from Tailand, Malaysia,Iran, jordan, Egypt. An analysis of the phenomenon shows some important elements:

- a. the governments of some countries allocate more and more financial means to scientific and technological research.

- b. more and more young men are educated in the non-peripheral countries.
- c. the peripheral countries accumulate more and more scientific and technological equipments (an exapmple is Morocco, where the received equipment precedes largely the formation of specialists)

- d. the science becomes a large international network, where the nodes are represented by universities and research centres, and the interconnections are represented by international collaborations and exchanges of students and specialists.

The world is changing and the peripheral science could be in a short time anachronic